



Environmental Audit

SURYA SEN MAHAVIDYALAYA

SILIGURI

2021-22

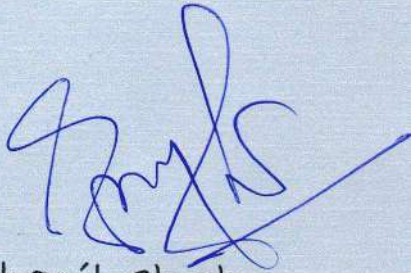


**CONDUCTED BY
Environmental Health and Safety Audit Agency
(ESHAA)**

Ref: GA/SSM/2021-22/02

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Surya Sen Mahavidya, Siliguri has conducted detailed Environmental Green Audit for 2021-22 for their campus and submitted necessary data and credentials for scrutiny. The activity and measure carried out by the college and was found satisfactory. The efforts taken by the students, faculty members and the college authority towards Environment and Sustainability is Highly Appreciated and commendable.



Dr Indranil Ghosh

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Executive Summary

In accordance with the Risk-Based Audit and Evaluation Plan of Surya Sen Mahavidyalaya for 2021-22, the Environment safety and Health Audit Agency (ESHAA) conducted a green audit of the college in September, 2022.

The purpose of the audit was to ensure that the practices followed in the campus are in accordance with the slandered Green Policy adopted by different academic institution and the college itself. With this in mind, the specific objectives of the audit were to evaluate the adequacy of the management control framework of Environment Sustainability as well as the degree to which the College is in compliance with the applicable regulations, policies and standards.

During the initial planning of the audit, an analysis was conducted in order to identify, predict, evaluate and prioritize the risks associated with the environmental sustainability. The analysis was based upon an examination of the policies, manuals and standards that govern the environmental sustainability, on data analysis, and on the results of preliminary interviews with personnel considered key in the environmental management in the campus. The criteria and methods used in the audit were based on the identified impacts. The methodology used included physical inspection of the campus, review of the relevant documentation and interviews.


Acknowledgement

We would like to thank Dr P. K Mishra, Principal of Surya Sen Mahavidyalaya, Siliguri for his consent to conduct this audit. We would like to sincerely thank all the Departments, students, teaching and non-teaching staff for their kind cooperation with us during this survey.

Assurance

This audit has been conducted in accordance with the *International Standards for the Professional Practice of Auditing*.

In our professional judgment, sufficient and appropriate audit procedures were completed and evidence gathered to support the accuracy of the conclusions reached and contained in this report. The conclusions are based on a comparison of the situations as they existed at the time of the audit with the established criteria.


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1.0 Introduction

Green Audit can be defined as it is a systematic, documented, periodic, and objective review by regulated entities of facility operations and practices related to meeting the environmental requirements. The 'Green Audit' aims to analyze environmental practices within and outside the college campus, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly ambience. It was initiated with the motive of inspecting the work conducted within the organizations whose exercises can cause risk to the health of inhabitants and the environment as whole. Through Green Audit, one gets a direction as how to improve the condition of environment and there are various factors that have determined the growth of carrying out Green Audit.

There is relationship between Green Audit and Sustainable Development of the any organization. The primarily needs for achieving the sustainable development of the business are to determine the Green Audit policy, Green Audit Framework, Accurate implementation, and Result analysis of it. Strong Green Audit process can help to achieve the sustainability. Green Audit framework helps to achieve the goal set by an organization. Green Audit is linked to Sustainable development process. Green Audit and sustainable development process help to reduce the wastage and associated cost as well as increases the product quality.

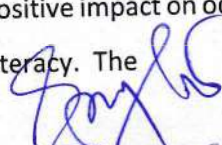
Green audit is assigned to the criteria 7 of NAAC, National Assessment and Accreditation Council which is a self-governing organization of India which declares the institutions as Grade A, B or C according to the scores assigned during the accreditation.

1.1 About the College

Surya Sen Mahavidyalaya, affiliated to University of North Bengal, made its humble beginning on September 18, 1998, from degree course in Arts, Science and Commerce stream. The college is located on a beautiful campus of 1.9 Acres. The campus is located near New Jalpaiguri Junction railway station. Both Mahananda and Sahu river are not far from this college. The main road is around 750 meters away from the college buildings. There are five buildings in the campus and each contains three floors. No industrial area is located in the 5 km radius of the college campus.

The college has only one shift and starts from 9:00 am and closes at 5 pm. Total 4814 students are studying in three different streams viz B.Sc, BA and B Com. There are nine (09) laboratories for the students of B Sc.

The college is thinking about to adopt the 'Green Campus' system for environmental conservation and sustainability. There are main three pillars i.e. zero environmental foot print, positive impact on occupational health and performance and 100% graduates demonstrating environmental literacy. The


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goal is to reduce CO₂ emission, energy and water use, while creating an atmosphere where students can learn and be healthy. The college administration works on the several factors of 'Green Campus' including Water Conservation, Tree Plantation, Waste Management, Paperless Work, Alternative Energy and Mapping of Biodiversity.


1.2 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the green audit is to promote the Environment Management and conservation in the College Campus. The purpose of the audit is to identify, quantify, describe and prioritize framework of Environment Sustainability in compliance with the applicable regulations, policies and standards. The main objectives of carrying out Green Audit are:

1. Verifying compliance: Verifying compliance with standards or best available techniques.
2. Identifying problems: Detecting any leakage, spills or other such problems with the operations and processes.
3. Formulating environmental policy: Formulating the organization's environmental policy if there is no existing policy.
4. Measuring environmental impact: Measuring the environmental impact of each and every process and operation on the air, water, soil, worker health and safety and society at large.
5. Measuring performance: Measuring the environmental performance of an organization against best practices.
6. Confirming environmental management system effectiveness: Giving an indication of the effectiveness of the system and suggestions for improvement.
7. Providing a database: Providing a database for corrective action and future plans.
8. Developing the organization's environmental strategy: Enabling management to develop its environmental strategy for moving towards a greener corporate and performance culture.
9. Communication: Communicating its environmental performance to its stakeholder's though reporting will enhance the image of the company.

1.3 General steps of Audit

1. Systematic and comprehensive data collection
2. Documentation with physical evidences
3. Independent periodic evaluation with regulatory requirements and appropriate standards
4. Systematic and comprehensive improvement and management of existing system


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1.4 The audit process

1.4.1 Pre-audit activities


The pre-audit activities include the following:

1. The sites / area /division that are to be audited need to be determined and selected.
2. The Audit Team was informed of the date of the audit enabled them to adjust and become used to the concept.
3. The audit scopes were identified. Audit Team was consulted when establishing the scope.
4. The audit plan was designed in such a way that it accommodated changes based on information gathered during the audit and effective use of resources.
5. Audit team and assignment of responsibility were established.
6. The required working papers were collected. This facilitated the investigations of audit team on the sites.
7. The background information on the facility including the facility organization, layout and processes, and the relevant regulations and standards, were collected.
8. The background information on the site's historical uses, and the location of soil and ground water contamination were collected.
9. The pre-audit questionnaire was informed to auditee.

1.4.2 Onsite audit activities

The onsite audit includes:

1. The opening meeting is the first step between the audit team and college authority. In this meeting the purpose of audit, the procedure and the time schedule were discussed.
2. Site inspection is the second step for onsite activity. In this step the audit team discovered matters which are important to the audit but which were not identified at the planning stage.
3. Onsite phase of the audit developed a working understanding of how the facility manages the activities that influence the environment and how any EMS, if there is one, works.
4. Assessed strengths and weaknesses, controls and risks associated with their failure were established.
5. Gathering audit evidence ie, collecting data and information using audit protocol.
6. Communicated with the Audit Team to obtain most information.
7. Evaluated the audit evidence against the objectives established for the audit.
8. An exit meeting to explain the audit findings.


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1.5 Methodology

In order to perform green audit, the methodology included different tools such as preparation of questionnaire, physical inspection of the campus, observation and review of the documentation, interviewing key persons and data analysis, measurements and recommendations. The study covered the following areas to summarize the present status of environment management in the campus:

- 1.5.1 Water management
- 1.5.2 Energy Conservation
- 1.5.3 Waste management
- 1.5.4 E-waste management
- 1.5.5 Green area management
- 1.5.6 Green Practices

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2.0 Water Audit

Evaluating the facility of raw water intake and determining the facilities for water treatment. Water harvesting is the best technique that can be adopted by simply storing water and uses it at the time of scarcity.

2.1 Water Use

This indicator addresses water consumption, water sources, irrigation, storm water, appliances and fixtures. A water audit is an on-site survey and assessment to determine the water use and hence improving the efficiency of its use.

2.1.1 Observations

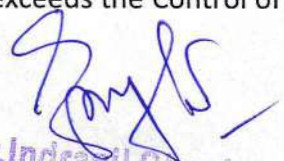
The study observed that Boring Well, Siliguri Municipal Corporation (SMC) and PHE are the two major sources of water. Water is used for drinking purpose, toilets, laboratory and gardening. During the survey, no loss of water is observed, neither by any leakages nor by over flow of water from overhead tanks. The data collected from all the departments is examined and verified. On an average the total use of water in the college is 5500 L/day, which include 4500 L/day for domestic purposes, 200 L/day for gardening and 800 L/day for different laboratories. Rain water harvesting is completed with Two tanks having 20000 Liters. For gardening purposes, Rain water is used.

2.1.2 Recommendations

Need of monitoring, controlling overflow is essential and periodically supervision drills should be arranged. In campus small scale/medium scale/large scale reuse and recycle of water system is necessary.

Minimize wastage of water and use of electricity during water filtration process, if used, such as RO filtration process and ensure that the equipment's used for such usage are regularly serviced and the wastage of water is not below the industry average for such equipment's used in similar capacity.

Ensure that all cleaning products used by college staff have a minimal detrimental impact on the environment, i.e. are biodegradable and non-toxic, even where this exceeds the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) regulations.


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2.2 Audit Framework and detailed findings: Water management

Control objective	Control(s)	Audit Observation
Minimize consumption of water.	Repair sources of water leakage, such as dripping taps and showers as quickly as possible.	Regular checking and maintenance of pipelines are done to control water wastage.
	Install appliances which reduce water consumption	Practiced as much as possible.
	Encourage a decrease in water usage among staff, students and conference guests	No, college do not encourage a decrease in water usage among staff, students and conference guests because water consumption is minimal.
	Purchase the most efficient washing machines and dishwashers available which have an economy setting as default	No, college does not purchase the most efficient washing machines and dishwashers as these are not required by the college.
	Use an efficient and hygienic water storage mechanism is to minimize the loss of water during storage	No, college do not use an efficient and hygienic water storage mechanism is to minimize the loss of water during storage as stored water is provided by the PHE Supply and also own boring Supply
	Minimize wastage of water and use of electricity during water filtration process, if used, such as RO filtration process and ensure that the equipment's used for such usage, are regularly serviced, and the wastage of water is not below the industry average for such equipment's used in similar capacity	College has six (12) Water purifiers with RO and large water filter with RO at the different strategic locations in the college for the students. All are with AMC.
	Install Water recycling mechanism, such as rain water harvesting system	No, not installed. But it is under process.


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Pic 1: Water Supply from PHE



Pic 2: Purification of drinking water


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3.0 Energy Audit

It deals with the energy conservation and methods to reduce the consumption and the related pollution.

3.1. Energy Conservation

This indicator addresses energy consumption, energy sources, energy monitoring, lighting, appliance, natural gas and vehicles. Energy use is clearly an important aspect of campus sustainability and thus requires no explanation for its inclusion in the assessment.

3.1.1 Observations

Total energy consumption is determined as 15291 KWH/Year by major energy consuming equipment. All the departments and common facility centres are equipped with CFL lamps. Approximately 36 CFLs (Capacity) and 324 LED bulbs / Tube Lights are counted during survey. The college has 12 number Air conditioning machine (2 tons each). Besides this, photovoltaic cells are also installed in the campus as an alternate renewable source of energy. Equipment like Computers (50 nos with TFT monitors) are used with power saving mode. Also, campus administration runs switch –off drill on regular basis. In Science departments like Physics, Chemistry, Computer and Geography, the switches were shut down after occupancy time and are one of green practices for energy conservation.

Along with this, college has installed 50 KV solar panels at its roof as well as its different strategic positions of the college to lightening the street as a part of the green practice to minimize the emission of CO₂ in the atmosphere.

3.1.2 Recommendations

- Support renewable and carbon-neutral electricity options on any energy-purchasing consortium, with the aim of supplying all college properties with electricity that can be attributed to renewable and carbon-neutral sources.
- Appreciate that it is preferable to purchase electricity from a company that invests in new sources of renewable and carbon-neutral electricity.
- Installation of Fully LED lamps instead of CFL.
- Proper utilization of newly installed solar cells leads to reduction of electricity consumption and financial burden towards improvement of total environmental quality.


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3.1.3 Audit Framework and detailed findings: Energy management

Control objective	Control(s)	Audit Observation
Reduce energy consumption, especially of energy derived from fossil fuels	Support renewable and carbon-neutral electricity options on any energy-purchasing consortium, with the aim of supplying all college properties with electricity that can be attributed to renewable and carbon-neutral sources.	No, the college does not have any choice of renewable and carbon-neutral electricity options on any energy-purchasing consortium, with the aim of supplying all college properties with electricity that can be attributed to renewable and carbon-neutral sources.
	Appreciate that it is preferable to purchase electricity from a company that invests in new sources of renewable and carbon-neutral electricity.	The College have no choice other than <i>WEST BENGAL STATE ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANY LIMITED</i> . The company is a PSU of govt of West Bengal. The company which invests Roof top Solar PV systems.
	Look in to the possibility of on-site micro-generation of renewable electricity.	The College has installed Solar PV systems (50KV) at its roof.
	Give preference to the most energy efficient and environmentally sound appliances available, this includes only using energy-saving light bulbs.	The College are using CFL/LED as much as practicable.
	Provide energy efficient heating systems, with adjustable controls for individual heating appliances wherever possible, and ensure that comprehensible instructions are available to staff and students on the use of heating controls.	No heater is used even in winter season.
	Encourage staff, students and conference guests to save energy through visible reminders, incentives and information to increase awareness. This particularly concerns turning off electrical appliances when not in use in both communal and residential rooms.	Misuse of electricity is controlled by turning off the appliances when not required. Visible reminders are not observed.


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	Monitor and understand the importance of different sources of college energy consumption, and set appropriate and measurable targets for a reduction in certain areas of consumption and/or in the overall consumption of energy.	Disconnect the supply of electricity when not required.(Specially during the month long vacation).
	Conduct switch off drills at regular intervals.	No, college does not conduct any switch off drills at regular intervals.
	Ensures that all electronic and electrical equipment's, such as computers, are switched off when not in use, and is generally configured in power saving mode when such option is available.	All electronic and electrical equipment's are switched off when not in use. Equipment are configured in power saving mode when such option is available.
	If there are equipment's running on standby mode, reduce the energy consumption on standby mode or minimize the running of equipment's on standby mode.	Equipment's running on standby mode.

No 3: Installation of Solar Cell on the roof and Solar street light


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Pic 3 : Installation of Solar Cell on the roof and Solar street lights


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4.0 Waste Management Audit

This indicator addresses waste production and disposal of different wastes like paper, food, plastic, biodegradable, construction, glass, dust etc. and recycling. Furthermore, solid waste often includes wasted material resources that could otherwise be channeled into better service through recycling, repair, and reuse. Solid waste generation and management is a burning issue. Unscientific handling of solid waste can create threat to everyone. The survey focused on volume, type and current management practice of solid waste generated in the campus. The different solid wastes collected as mentioned above.

4.1 Waste Conservation

Good waste management does more than just clean up the environment – it can also provide diverse benefits for communities that engage in waste management activities. The broader challenge towards the waste management is to develop local/intuitional waste management strategies and to embed local processes to ensure sustainability.

4.1.1 Observations

The total solid waste collected in the campus is 16 Kg/day. Waste generation from tree droppings and lawn management is a major solid waste generated in the campus. The waste is segregated at source by providing separate dustbins for Bio-degradable and Plastic waste. Segregation of chemical waste generated in Chemistry Laboratories is also in practiced. Single sided used papers reused for writing and printing in all departments. Unimportant and non confidential reports/papers are sent for pulping and recycling after completion of their preservation period. Very less plastic waste (0.1Kg/day) is generated by some departments, office, garden etc but it is neither categorized at point source nor sent for recycling. Metal waste and wooden waste is stored and given to authorized scrap agents for further processing. Few glass bottles are reused in the laboratories. The college has practice of paperless office work administration and as a result there is less carbon emission from printers, no carbon copy of bills, filing of cartridge outside the office (if necessary) is observed.

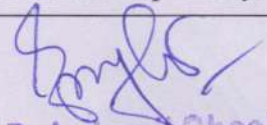
4.1.2 Recommendations

Reduce the absolute amount of waste that it produces from college staff offices. Make full use of all recycling facilities provided by Siliguri Municipality Corporation and private suppliers, including glass, cans, white, coloured and brown paper, plastic bottles, batteries, print cartridges, cardboard and furniture. Provide sufficient, accessible and well-publicized collection points for recyclable waste, with responsibility for recycling clearly allocated. Single sided papers to be used for writing and photocopy.


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4.1.3 Audit Framework and detailed findings: Waste Management

Control objective	Control(s)	Audit Observation
Maximize the proportion of waste that is recycled & minimize the quantity of non-recyclable refuse	Reduce the absolute amount of waste that it produces from college staff offices.	No, the college have not used any controls to reduce the absolute amount of waste that it produces from staff offices.
	Make full use of all recycling facilities provided by City Municipality and private suppliers, including glass, cans, white, coloured and brown paper, plastic bottles, batteries, print cartridges, cardboard and furniture.	Yes. College uses the facilities provided by the local authority to recycle the wastes.
	Compost, or cause to be composted, all organic waste, green waste and un-recycled cardboard produced in or collected from kitchens, gardens, offices and rooms.	No. College has not waste composting facility.
	Recycle or safely dispose of white goods, computers and electrical appliances.	Safe disposal through authorized agents for computers and electrical wastes.
	Use reusable resources and containers and avoid unnecessary packaging where possible	College tries to use reusable resources and avoid unnecessary packaging where possible
	Always purchase recycled resources where these are both suitable and available.	College tries to purchase recycled resources where these are both suitable and available.
	Provide sufficient, accessible and well-publicized collection points for recyclable waste, with responsibility for recycling clearly allocated	Yes. College has sufficient, accessible and well-publicized collection points for recyclable waste, with responsibility for recycling clearly allocated
	Make specific arrangements for events, such as cultural Events, internal and external seminars and conferences, where significant recyclable waste is likely to be produced, in order to both minimize the waste produced and maximize what is recycled/reused	Yes! College arranged the events with least production of waste.
	Promote reuse of items and waste recycling among staff, students and conference guests through training, posters and incentives	Yes!, the college has promoted reuse of items and waste recycling among staff, students and conference guests through training, posters and incentives
	Promote reuse of items and waste recycling among staff, students and conference guests through training, posters and incentives	Yes, the college dispose all waste, whether solid or otherwise, in a scientific manner and ensure that it is not released directly to the environment.
Adoption of paperless office to reduce waste.	Yes! College has implemented paper less office partially.	


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5.0 E-waste Management

E-waste can be described as electronic equipment that is near or at the end of its useful life. E-waste makes up about 5% of all municipal solid waste worldwide but is much more hazardous than other waste because electronic components contain cadmium, lead, mercury, and Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) that can damage human health and the environment.

5.1 E-waste Management System

Electronic waste or e-waste is generated when electronic and electrical equipment become unfit for their originally intended use or have crossed the expiry date. Computers, servers, mainframes, monitors, compact discs (CDs), printers, scanners, copiers, calculators, fax machines, battery cells, cellular phones, transceivers, TVs, iPods, medical apparatus, washing machines, refrigerators, and air conditioners are examples of e-waste (when unfit for use).

E-waste typically consists of metals, plastics, cathode ray tubes (CRTs), printed circuit boards, cables, and so on. Valuable metals such as copper, silver, gold, and platinum could be recovered from e-wastes, if they are scientifically processed. The presence of toxic substances such as liquid crystal, lithium, mercury, nickel, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), selenium, arsenic, barium, brominated flame retardants, cadmium, chrome, cobalt, copper, and lead, makes it very hazardous, if e-waste is dismantled and processed in a crude manner with rudimentary techniques. E-waste poses a huge risk to humans, animals, and the environment. The presence of heavy metals and highly toxic substances such as mercury, lead, beryllium, and cadmium pose a significant threat to the environment even in minute quantities.

Consumers are the key to better management of e-waste. Initiatives such as Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR); Design for Environment (DfE); Reduce, Reuse, Recycle (3Rs), technology platform for linking the market facilitating a circular economy aim to encourage consumers to correctly dispose their e-waste, with increased reuse and recycling rates, and adopt sustainable consumer habits.

5.1.1 Observation:

E-waste generated in the college is very less. It is handled, treated and disposed in scientific way. There are 30 computers (with TFT monitors), 02 photo copiers and 03 photocopy-cum- printer-cum-scanners are available in the college. The college generates some e-waste like chips, bulbs, circuit boards, mother boards, computers, batteries, relays, and switches. The non-working computers, spare parts and other non-working electrical equipment are stored in separate places. The college has intention to adopt the Buy back policy. E-waste handled is 80 kg (approx) per year and disposed off through authorized vendors.


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5.1.2 Recommendations

Recycle or safely dispose of white goods, computers and electrical appliances. Use reusable resources and containers and avoid unnecessary packaging where possible. Always purchase recycled resources where these are both suitable and available.

5.1.3 Audit Framework and detailed findings: E Waste Management

Control objective	Control(s)	Audit Observation
Reduce the E waste generation	Adoption of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). The EPR is an environment protection strategy that makes the producer responsible for the entire life cycle of the product, especially for take back, recycle and final disposal of the product.	College has no specific policy for E waste management.


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6.0 Green area Management Audit

This includes the plants, greenery and sustainability of the campus to ensure that the buildings conform to green standards. This also helps in ensuring that the Environmental Policy is enacted, enforced and reviewed using various environmental awareness programs.

6.1 Observations

There are 0.76 acres land is available as green area. Campus is located in the vicinity of different types (species) trees. Various tree plantation programs are being organized at college campus. This program helps in encouraging eco-friendly environment which provides pure oxygen within the institute and awareness among villagers. The plantation program includes various types of indigenous species of ornamental and medicinal wild plant species.

6.1.2 Recommendations

- Reviews periodically the list of trees planted in the garden, allot numbers to the trees and keep records. Give scientific names to the trees.
- Promote environmental awareness as a part of course work in various curricular areas, independent research projects, and community service.
- Create awareness of environmental sustainability and takes actions to ensure environmental sustainability.
- Establish a College Environmental Committee that will hold responsibility for the enactment, enforcement and review of the Environmental Policy. The Environmental Committee shall be the source of advice and guidance to staff and students on how to implement this Policy.
- Ensure that an audit is conducted annually and action is taken on the basis of audit report, recommendation and findings.

6.1.3 Audit Framework and detailed findings: Green Area Management

Control objective	Control(s)	Audit Observation
Development of green area to compensate CO ₂ .	Proper Land use pattern to develop green area.	No. There is no proper land use policy of the college.
	Proper Taxonomical identification of plants in the campus.	No, there is no taxonomical identification of the plants.
	Conduct Environment Awareness program.	Environment Awareness program regularly organized by the college authority.


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Pic 5A, 5B & 5C: Green area

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7.0 Green Practices

"Going green" means to pursue knowledge and practices that can lead to more environmentally friendly and ecologically responsible decisions and lifestyles, which can help protect the environment and sustain its natural resources for current and future generations. Green Practice includes

1. Green purchasing
2. Green transportation
3. Treatment of chemical waste
4. Campaign for Go Green
5. Green Policy

7.1 Audit Framework and detailed findings: Green Practices

Control objective	Control(s)	Audit Observation
Ensure that improvements, purchases and developments are environmentally sound	Seek and act upon professional advice in order to minimize the adverse environmental impact of any new developments and exceed government regulatory requirements. This includes efficient heating and water systems, appropriate space for recycling, and the use of recycled and/or sustainable building materials where possible	No, the college have not contacted for and act upon professional advice in order to minimize the adverse environmental impact of any new developments and exceed government regulatory requirements.
	Purchase efficient and environmentally sound appliances	College is positive about increasing greenery by planting in front of the college and maintaining potted plants scientifically as much as possible.
	Purchase food that has been produced and delivered with minimal impact on the environment, this includes buying locally produced, organic and free range food wherever possible	No, college does not purchase food stuff as the canteen is under construction.
Minimize the use of unsustainable transport	Make available information about bicycle and pedestrian routes, public transport services and car share schemes to staff and students.	The college is well connected with good surface transport. Faculty members, Office staff and students are attending the college by public


		transport or by own transport like Bicycle, motor cycle etc.
	Reduce the proportion of travel on College business carried out in private transport and eliminate unnecessary and inefficient use of college vehicles	No, college has no vehicle. College uses hired vehicle whenever its required. Most of the time use Public transport for the official works.
	Promote car sharing / car pool among the students and faculty members	Both students and faculty members use either public transport or own vehicle.
Minimize the use of chemical pollutants	Ensure that all cleaning products used by college staff have a minimal detrimental impact on the environment, i.e. are biodegradable and non-toxic, even where this exceeds the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) regulations	Negligible amount of washing liquids are used in the college and all the toilet cleaners are Eco friendly.
	Dispose the chemical waste generated from the laboratories in a scientific manner	Different routine experiments are conducted as per the curriculum of the University of North Bengal and there is no toxic chemical used in the chemistry laboratory which may lead to the generation of different chemical pollutants. The wastes which are generated are collected and disposed separately. After collecting separately they are diluted and safely disposed to large water bodies through normal sewerage system. (Usually make it more dilute by addition of water to avoid bio magnification).
	Reduce the practice of burning Plastic and other material that emits harmful gas on burning is prevented in the campus.	The college is plastic free zone.
	Establish a Garden in the campus	The college has already maintained garden.
	Minimize the use of fertilizers and pesticides in college grounds, opting for the use of	Negligible amount of fertilizers and pesticides are used in the college.

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	compost produced on site wherever possible	
	Encourage the faculties and students to plant trees in the garden.	Faculty members and students know the importance of the tree plantation.
	Reviews periodically the list of trees planted in the garden	No such review conducted.
Ensure that environmental awareness is created	Conduct environmental awareness workshops as a part of the program.	No such workshop has taken place.
	Conduct events such as plant trees to spread environmental awareness among the students	College students union usually does that.
	Create awareness of environmental sustainability and takes actions to ensure environmental sustainability.	Seminars and awareness programmes are conducted on Nature and natural resources, wildlife for the conservation of Biodiversity.
	Reduce the rate of contributes to the depletion and degradation of natural resources	College does not directly or indirectly involve in depletion and degradation of natural resources.
	Promote environmental awareness as a part of course work in various curricular areas, independent research projects, and community service	As per UGC guidelines the subject Environmental Studies has introduced in the curriculum of all the streams. Under this curriculum, students have to submit a project report based on the field study and the environmental data they have collected. The total marks allotted to this project/ fieldsstudy report is 20. Students appear for the written test where 80 marks are allotted.
Ensure that the buildings conform to green standards.	Review architecture of existing buildings and reviews ways, in consultation with experts, to reduce usage of energy for such buildings, offering greatest efficiency for energy and water usage, and reducing carbon emission	New constructions are in compliance with green standard.
	Establish a College Environmental Committee that will hold responsibility for the enactment, enforcement and review of the Environmental Policy. The Environmental	The college has Environment Protection and Campus Beautification Committee which regularly monitors and advices for environment protection measures and development of


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Ensure that the Environmental Policy is enacted, enforced and reviewed	Committee shall be the source of advice and guidance to staff and students on how to implement this Policy	Green Area.
	Ensure that on the Nature Club there will be appropriate representatives of the relevant college departments and authorities – such as catering, gardening, maintenance, cleaning and finance	The college has a good connection with the <i>Paschim Banga Vigyan Mancha</i> , a leading scientific group of the state.
	Ensure that on the Environmental Committee there will be the Green Officer from an external agency who is engaged in the profession of providing guidance on environmental impact	The college has no such Green Officer.
	Ensure that the Environmental Committee will review the Environmental Policy on an annual basis, and will monitor progress and set measurable targets wherever possible	Environmental Protection Committee review periodically.
	Ensure that the Environmental Policy is enforced regardless of whether its requirements exceed the mandate of the law	Environmental policy of the college: No to water & Electricity misuse; Optimal waste management
	Require that every staff and student member recognizes their responsibility to ensure that the commitments in the Environmental Policy are properly put into practice	Every staff and student member recognizes their responsibility to ensure that the commitments to the Environment.
	Ensure that an audit is conducted annually and action is taken on the basis of audit report, recommendation and findings	Green audit is conducted annually.


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7.1.2 Recommendations

- College should formulate Environmental management policy/ Green policy to achieve the sustainable development.
- The Environmental Protection Committee should be empowered to look after all the green practices in the college.
- More Seminar/ workshop should be organized to create the awareness of Environmental conservation among the students and other stake holders.


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Pic 6: Green Campaigning

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8.0 Conclusions

Considering the fact that the institution is predominantly an under-graduate college, there is significant concern over the environmental conservation both by faculty and students. The environmental awareness initiatives are substantial. The installation of solar panels and paperless work system are note worthy. Besides, environmental awareness programmes initiated by the administration shows how the campus is going green. Few recommendations are added to curb the menace of waste management using Eco-friendly and scientific techniques. This may lead to the prosperous future in context of Green Campus & thus sustainable environment and community development.

As part of green audit of campus, we also carried out the environmental monitoring of campus includes Illumination, Noise level, Ventilation and Indoor Air quality of the class room. It was observed that Illumination and Ventilation is adequate considering natural light and air velocity present. Noise level in the campus is below 50 dB at day time which is well within the limit.


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